

come over and make a call. As it was only a matter of about 65 miles each way we decided to accept, so the day after their boat, the "Anton Dohrn," started we followed, and spent four delightful days on and around the keys.

Our anchorage was just off Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, and knowing that the Fort had been occupied for a great many years we thought there might be some land shells. A careful turning over of boards, bricks and stones inside the Fort yielded nothing but an occasional scorpion. Finally Henderson climbed to the top of the old magazine, which was covered with a heavy growth of vines and weeds, and almost immediately turned up an *Opeas micra*. We then discovered a *Bifidaria* on the under side of a brick, so gathered a lot of dirt and dead leaves which on picking over yielded the following:

Opeas micra (Orb.). Very common, mostly dead.

Bifidaria rupicola (Say). Not common, many alive.

Bifidaria hordeacella Pils. Common, mostly dead.

A careful search under stones and boards on top of the Fort yielded nothing.

On the beach among drift I picked up four dead, bleached *Polygyra c. carpenteriana* (Bld.) and two immature *Cerion incanum* (Binn.), evidently "floaters" from one of the eastern keys.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

BY V. STERKI.

Can the NAUTILUS give a little space for a few suggestions which it is hoped will not be offensive to the readers and collaborators, but meet with approval and—application?

1. The terms "Land and Freshwater Mollusca," or "Terrestrial and Fluviatile," or even "Extra-marine," are somewhat lengthy and cumbersome. We might say "Inland Mollusca" somewhat like the German "Binnenmollusken," and even more expressive. In a short time we should be accustomed to it and find it convenient.

2. The terms "Malacology" and "Malacologist," generally used elsewhere, have been used occasionally also by American writers in preference to "Conchology" and "Conchologist," which date from

the time when the shells, or conchæ, were the things collected and studied. Now we are studying mainly the soft parts; better, the animals, "Malacozoa," and might as well use the proper term. Malacology is a permissible, or excusable, abbreviation of malacozoology.

3. In somewhat the same sense we still are too much accustomed to the word "Shells" used indiscriminately. "Land Shells of North America" or the "Shells of Tennessee" is improper. In the first place we really mean the animals, and in the second there are many snails without any shells. The words "Snails," "Mussels" and "Slugs" are not objectionable, have been used, and their meaning is clearly defined. Restrict the use of "Shell" to what it really means.

4. In looking over the files, *e. g.* of the NAUTILUS, we find scores of heads of articles like, "A New Species of Unionidæ." If the name of the species described were the title we would not only at once know what it is, but it would be easier to find a certain article, and registration would be simplified.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept., 1911.

NOTE ON A NEW ABRALIOPSIS FROM JAPAN.

BY S. S. BERRY,
Stanford University, California.

Preserved among some miscellaneous invertebrates in the Stanford University collections were found specimens of a very distinct and interesting new species of *Abraliopsis*, with respect to which the following notes may be regarded as merely preliminary to a more extended account in a paper now in hand.

Abraliopsis scintillans, new species.

Animal small, mantle elongate conical, tapering; fins large, broadly sagittate, well produced posteriorly to an acute point, about two-thirds as long as the body.

Head large, flattened, with large, prominent eyes.

Arms moderate, nearly of a length, their relative order 4, 3 = 2, 1 (the dorsal arms counting as 1); armed for the most part with 11-12 small alternating hooks, but these give place to two rows of